

BROADWAY MOURNS CHARLES FROHMAN

Gloom pervades offices while friends await confirmation of news.

KLEIN'S FATE UNKNOWN

As the lobby entrance to the Empire theatre last night after the audience that had just witnessed the Charles Frohman-David Belasco production of "A Celebrated Case" filed out, a shrill voiced newsie was piping: "Frohman's body found! Frohman's body found!"

In the Frohman offices above the lobby all was gloom. Half an hour before the report had found Daniel Frohman in the lobby of the Lyceum Theatre surrounded by friends, Daniel Frohman at this time had taken it for granted that his brother's dead body had been found, but even a long time after this Alf Hayman, head of the Charles Frohman offices in the absence of Mr. Frohman, was hoping against hope that the manager was alive.

"All the word we have," said Mr. Hayman, "is the voice of the newsie down in the street came through the open window. It is a telephone message from the Cunard people in which they said that they'd got a cable saying that a nude body had been found but that they did not know whether it was 'Frohman's' or 'Perman's,' meaning Justus Miles Forman, the playwright."

"But," Mr. Hayman added hopefully, "we have a representative. A Queens town, and we have received no word from him. There's no definite word from anybody."

It was evident that at this hour the Frohman forces while trying to look at the bright side realized that Mr. Frohman, constantly in touch with his home offices by cable even in normal times, was the sort of traveler who would be expected to cable here at the earliest moment if he had escaped.

Frohman Players Notified.

In the late afternoon Mr. Hayman was still sending out telegrams, about thirty in all, to Frohman players spread over the States, from Mr. Frohman's "The Hypnotist" company, playing in Boston, across country to Miss Barrymore at Chicago, Miss Adams at Kansas City, and west to the coast, where John Drew played, "Rosemary" last night at Everett, Wash. The gist of the telegram was that "nothing definite has been learned."

Mr. Frohman, said Mr. Hayman, had called chiefly to see the producer of "The Hypnotist" at Mr. Frohman's Duke of York's Theatre, London, and to confer with Haddon Chambers and W. Somerset Maugham. He had intended to return on July 1.

"No definite announcement as to the future business plans of my brother," said Daniel Frohman in reply to a question during the afternoon, "can be made now of course. Alf Hayman, who has the business at his finger tips, undoubtedly will continue to conduct the firm's affairs. It is the man to see about the matter when an announcement is ready, which probably will be next week."

Mr. Hayman later told the reporter that, regardless of what happened on the other side, the firm's contracts would be carried out next season and the productions planned for would, of course, be made.

Urged Him to Sail on New York.

"The Wednesday before Charlie sailed," Daniel Frohman added, "I pleaded with him to sail on the New York, the ship on which Miss Ellen Terry and other friends of Charlie's left. But—well, even when we were small boys together at home nobody could argue Charlie into doing a thing once he had made up his mind to do something else."

"The Lusitania torpedoed," he said to me with a laugh. "It couldn't be done—she's too fast." Mr. Hayman, John Williams and others had pleaded with him also to take some other boat. And it was learned yesterday also that Mr. Drew, Miss Adams, Miss Barrymore, and others had urged him by telegram not to go on the Lusitania.

His answer that the Lusitania was too fast to be torpedoed was the same answer made by the ship's skipper, Capt. Turner, at a dinner in the Hotel Knickerbocker attended by Charles Klein and Arch Schenk, the producer, the night before the Lusitania sailed. And Capt. Turner had made the same answer to Capt. Turner's niece, Miss Mercedes Desnoye, now playing with Miss Hillyton in "The Lie," on the day the vessel sailed.

"We're too fast for the submarines," said Capt. Turner lightly at the dinner, and again when the ship was under way, the ship's officers, and the crew, were told to photographers and had their picture taken together.

No News Regarding Klein.

Late in the day yesterday Mr. Selwyn, who virtually owes his start in the theatrical world to Charles Klein and was the playmate of his friend, and had received no word concerning the fate of Mr. Klein except a cable which ran: "No news yet." This was signed by Miss Klein and was received by Mr. Selwyn yesterday forenoon.

Mr. Klein and his six-year-old son are living in London. Philip, a grown son of Mr. Klein, and his first wife, was last heard of, a few weeks ago, at the Grand Hotel, Paris. Philip Klein was abroad to obtain moving pictures of war scenes. When Mr. Klein sailed for Europe on the Lusitania one of the manuscripts he carried with him was entitled "Under Fire," a comedy by Roi Cooper Murgue, which the Selwyns are to produce at Atlantic City next month. The Selwyns, who are Mr. Klein's American agents, had entrusted the Murgue play to Mr. Klein, who was to have arranged for its production in London.

During afternoon visits to various theatrical offices on Broadway yesterday to news of the fate of Mr. Klein, a flood of cables was to be obtained. Daniel Frohman's people, loaded with cables of telegrams of inquiry and sympathy from London, Fort Worth, Rochester, Cyril Maude, Miss Julia Marlowe, E. H. Sothern, David Belasco and many others.

Performances of the Frohman attractions here and throughout the country were held yesterday afternoon and last night as usual. While the reporter was in Mr. Hayman's office Miss Ann Murdock, recently made a star by Mr. Frohman, came in weeping bitterly. There were telephone calls and personal visits to the Frohman and Selwyn offices by dozens of leading producers and players throughout the day.

AN ENTIRE FAMILY BELIEVED TO HAVE PERISHED



Photo by Mathilde Weil, from Underwood and Underwood.
Mrs. Paul Crompton of Philadelphia and her six children, Steven, Romelly, Catherine, Alberta, Peter and John. The names of Mr. Crompton and his wife and family have not appeared in the lists of survivors and it is feared they all went down with the Lusitania.

ASK WHY BIG LINER WAS NOT GUARDED

English Naval Experts Think Lusitania Should Have Been Convoyed.

INQUIRY IS DEMANDED

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, May 8.—Expert comment on the destruction of the Lusitania and the loss of so many innocent women and children as well as non-combatant men is as restrained as it is possible to be in the circumstances. Yet despite the scientific character of the comments the personal feeling of the writers controls them at times.

The expert of the Daily Express, for instance, suggests that Ambassador von Bernstorff at Washington might be regarded as an accessory before the fact for murder and be sent to the electric chair.

The Daily Telegraph comments: "This consideration will, we imagine, fix itself in the minds of the American people: The outrage was committed deliberately, after notice."

The Morning Post says: "We find it a little difficult to understand how, with such warning and such ample opportunities to take all precautions, the Lusitania was caught. The conclusion is inevitable that the exact course of the vessel must have been known to the commander of the submarine."

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The naval expert of the Times in his discussion says: "It would seem to be a principle hitherto that each ship must look out for herself. It is clear from the large number of British liners destroyed, and other suitable craft to convey each merchant ship. To do so in the case of selected boats, unless there were special national interests to be protected, would be unfair. If one ship is to be protected all would claim a right to similar treatment."

It is possible, of course, that the danger to the Lusitania had been somewhat underestimated owing to the ineffective nature of the blockade, which has entirely failed of its purpose. Almost all their victims have either been slow or small. Yesterday's occurrence, however, goes to show that when a number of submarines are concentrated for the purpose of attacking a single ship they have every chance of succeeding."

The writer ascribes the attack on the Lusitania to the failure of Germany's original plan and her desire to reestablish a reputation for her submarines. Therefore it is probable, he says, that several submarines were withdrawn from a general attack on commerce to achieve a great coup in catching the Lusitania.

The Daily Express declares that if the Lusitania was unconvoyed and unguarded the nation has every right to demand the reason.

Archibald Hurd, the well known naval expert of the Daily Telegraph, argues that there is a strong probability that the largest number of the most efficient German submarines were assembled in the track of the Lusitania over a wide area. He speculates on the question of submarine concentration for the purpose of an investigation which, if granted, may reveal why a huge target 755 feet long, approaching Liverpool by daylight, was following a more or less normal course, since it could have been assumed that the Germans having given notice of the attack would make every effort to fulfill their threat. On the other hand, he says, if the wireless of the Lusitania was in general use a message could perhaps have revealed the whereabouts of the vessel.

The Standard's naval expert says there is some difficulty in accepting the suggestion that the work was accomplished by a single submarine. The ship was making 26 knots, and although her tonnage might not make rapid maneuvering possible, it was generally believed in shipping circles that her speed would save her from effective attack. It is considered doubtful whether her last hour's speed would have been maintained for more than a few minutes. The expert concludes it is probable that several submarines were acting in concert and working under instructions.

DON'T ROCK THE BOAT IS BRYAN'S ADVICE

Senator Stone Urges Calmness—Gardner Would Send Threat of War.

SAYS SO AT WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, May 8.—This was Secretary Bryan's word to the country today.

"I have been asked if I had any advice to give to the country. I am sure that the country needs no advice, as everybody understands that this is a 'no time to rock the boat.'"

A similar word came from Senator Stone, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, who said:

"The tragedy is, of course, to be profoundly regretted. If the reports as to the loss of life are true, the sympathy of the civilized world will be deeply stirred, but for us it seems to me that good sense dictates that we keep our heads until we get our bearings. It is a bad time to get rattled and act impulsively. Don't rock the boat."

"Without expressing an opinion as to our relations to this event, or as to our duty in the premises, there are some facts we cannot overlook and are bound to consider. We cannot overlook the fact that the Lusitania was a British ship, flying the British flag and subject at any time to be put into the actual service of the Government. Indeed, it is said that at the time she was attacked she was carrying military reinforcements to England for service in the British army."

"True there were American citizens aboard, but it must not be forgotten that they were on British soil. We have full knowledge of the risk and after official warning by the German Government. When on board a British vessel they were on British soil. We have not their position substantially equivalent to being within the walls of a fortified city."

"If American citizens stay within a city besieged or threatened, and the enemy attacks what should our Government do if our citizens should be injured? I express no opinion at this time. I am merely suggesting reasons why we should maintain our equilibrium and not rock the boat until we know what we are about."

"Aside from the possible loss of American lives let us ask ourselves just where we come in."

"At the present moment and with the lights now before me I confess that it appears to me that from our standpoint as a neutral nation the Gulf Light case presents a more delicate and serious complication than the case of the Lusitania."

Senator Stone was asked if he thought an extra session of Congress would be called.

"It is possible, but I cannot say what the probability is," he said.

The remarks of Secretary Bryan and Senator Stone are significant and typical of the determination on the part of the Administration to move slowly and with great caution.

Representative A. P. Gardner of Massachusetts adopted a more belligerent attitude. He has been the leader in the House in the demand for a bigger navy. He called at the White House ostensibly to set certain cards of admission for visitors, but on leaving dictated a statement in which he said Germany should be warned that a recurrence of yesterday's disaster would mean war with the United States.

Officials were inclined to resent the issuing of this statement by Mr. Gardner at the White House. Here is the statement:

"I sincerely hope that the President will not recede one inch from his notice to Germany that he would hold her to strict accountability if she blew up American citizens in her submarine warfare. If the President recedes Uncle Sam will become in the eyes of the world nothing better than a great international bluffer."

"How do you interpret the warning 'strict accountability'?" Mr. Gardner was asked.

"You remember the message which President Lincoln sent to Lord Palmerston when it was reported that a second Alabama was being fitted out? 'A second Alabama, your lordship,' said Lincoln, 'means war.'"

"I am no international lawyer, but if Roosevelt were President the words 'strict accountability' would have been defined beforehand so that Germany would have known what they meant when they said 'disregard' them at her peril. Roosevelt might torpedo the Constitution himself, but he would not let anybody else torpedo anything American without knowing the reason why."

"Personally I am not an international lawyer, but if I were in the President's place I should demand that Germany make instant amends and I should warn that nation that a recurrence of the outrage of yesterday would mean what Lincoln meant when he warned Lord Palmerston."

BERNSTORFF SHOOS AWAY REPORTERS

"Let the People Think What They Will," the German Envoy Says.

RUSHES TO WASHINGTON

Count Johann von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, left New York last evening by the 6:08 train from the Pennsylvania Station on his return to the capital.

The Count, who has spent the last twenty-four hours at the Ritz-Carlton with his secretary, Dr. Edler, Prince Hatzfeldt of the embassy and a valet, left the hotel as secretly as possible, descending to the ground floor from his apartment on the fourth by a back staircase and hurrying at once into a waiting taxicab.

Just before he entered the cab he replied angrily to a reporter who addressed him by name, "No—no—I am not here. I say, I am not here."

When another reporter asked if he did not believe that he ought to make some statement regarding the sinking of the Lusitania he shrugged his shoulders almost helplessly, seemed on the point of speaking and finally leaped into the cab, saying to the driver, "Damn you, go on."

At the Pennsylvania Station when he stopped to pay his chauffeur he was again asked whether he had nothing to say. Again speaking with every appearance of anger and in a high falsetto voice he replied, "No—no—I have nothing to say."

A mad storm of questions the subsequent conversation ran somewhat as follows:

Q. But is not the matter one in which America ought naturally to be interested? A. I have said I know nothing. I will not repeat it.

Q. But in that case—what will the American people think? A. Let them think what they will think.

Q. But doesn't it seem to you that the killing of perhaps a hundred non-combatant neutrals comes very nearly to cold blooded murder? A. I am the representative of my Government. I am not speaking for myself. I am not speaking at all. I have not a word to say.

The Count turned upon his interviewers with a diadematic elation and hurried to a telephone booth, where he communicated with some person. So agitated was he that upon leaving he forgot to pay the necessary charge. The telephone operator hurried after him, taking him for a reporter, turned upon him heatedly. "How often am I to say that I have nothing to say?"

"Once in the parlor car of the train the Count tried to take refuge behind the portieres of the smoking room, but again he was subjected to a fire of questions."

Q. Do you not know, Count, that more than 100 peaceful American citizens have been murdered? A. I know nothing. I will not repeat it.

Q. It is said that, as the warning advertisements published in the newspapers before the sailing of the ship were inserted by the Imperial German Government, they must have originated with you and that you are accordingly responsible for the death of these Americans. A. What do you know about it? What proof have you?

Q. But surely you have seen what the papers say and also the official messages from the Cunard Company and the British Admiralty. Don't you accept them? A. What do you know? What do any of us know?

Q. Then you will say nothing at all? A. Not now.

Q. But when will you? A. I do not know.

And the train started releasing the Count from his cloud of pursuers.

PLOT, DECLARES BERESFORD.

Says Germany Wants to Force U. S. to Declare War.

LONDON, May 8.—Lord Charles Beresford, after announcing to-day that on Monday he will question the Government on the precautions taken to safeguard the Lusitania, said:

"I think the Lusitania was torpedoed deliberately in order to make the United States declare war on Germany. I foretold the whole present situation in February and gave my reasons for thinking Germany meant to bring America into the war."

"Personally I am not an international lawyer, but if I were in the President's place I should demand that Germany make instant amends and I should warn that nation that a recurrence of the outrage of yesterday would mean what Lincoln meant when he warned Lord Palmerston."

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Coats Motor—Steamer—Utility—Fashionable mixtures and plain materials—\$35, \$45, \$55—of Shantung, taffeta, water-proof silks, golfine, white serge, white gabardine, llama wool, zephyr cloth, velours, etc.—\$45, \$65, \$85.

Suits for Town or Country
of Pongab, Shantung, novelty striped Jasper Silks, taffeta, faille, satin and white serge—\$55, \$65, \$75, \$95—of golfine, smart novelty cottons, Hop-sack and Rameil linens, Venetian stripe linens and Palm Beach cloth—\$35, \$45, \$50.

Summer Blouses—of Georgette crepe, Shantung, linen, lace and net; in styles to complement the country outing suit, the golf or tennis skirt—or the semi-dress costume. Emphasizing Costume Blouses, especially priced at \$10, \$15 and \$25. Outing Blouses, \$7 and \$10.

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Outing Hats—Panama and Leghorn Hats with Algerian bands, yarn-crowned "Rickshaw" Leghorns—soft edged Linen Hats—**Dotted Swiss Hats**—Tokio Hats of kid-and-hemp and other smart effects of Bangkok, corded silk and velvet—and new Styles in Quilted Motor Hats—\$10, \$12, \$14

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A Bill to Prevent Merchants Adding to Overhead Charges and to Provide for its Enforcement.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of _____, represented in the General Assembly:

Sec. 1.—That it shall be unlawful for any retail dealer in merchandise, which is to be offered for sale for profit to offer for such sale any goods, wares, or merchandise, to any buyer whatsoever at a lower price than a scheduled price hereinafter provided for, unless he shall have obtained permission so to do, prior to making such offering, from a commission, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2.—That it shall be unlawful for any such dealer to advertise any sale of any merchandise, goods, or wares, of any sort or description, in any newspaper, periodical, or other paper or magazine of general circulation, or to advertise such sale on any bill board, poster, sign, or in any place where it may be read by any person whatsoever, in any language ancient or modern. In construing this section it shall be taken to prohibit the use of any form of advertising or notice to the public whatsoever, which shall in any way add to the merchant's cost of doing business, and which does not at the same time add to the value of the goods, wares, or merchandise so to be advertised.

Sec. 3.—That it shall be unlawful for any merchant, who in his relations to the public offers or expects to offer for sale any goods, wares, or merchandise, of whatever sort, kind or description, to maintain at his expense any reading room, rest room, writing room, or any other room which is designed for the convenience of his customers, either on the premises or off of the same, or to maintain or permit to be maintained any telephone booths, letter boxes, sub-postal stations, or to maintain or permit to be maintained any orchestra, or any other organization which is designed to furnish amusement for the said customer, or to maintain any system of free delivery of goods to said customer. It being the sense of this section that any sort of convenience for the benefit of the said customer adds to the cost of doing business and is therefore contrary to public policy, and calculated to stir up competition among the various merchants.

Sec. 4.—That it shall be unlawful for any merchant, who offers or expects to offer goods, wares, or merchandise for sale to the general public, to employ more than one clerk for any one department, in which one class or kind of goods, wares or merchandise is to be offered for sale. And it shall be the duty of the said merchant, who thus employs the said one clerk, to instruct the said clerk so that the said clerk shall give to no customer any information regarding any goods, wares, or merchandise, except the price at which the same is to be sold. Any information to said customer which can be construed in any way as intending to convey to said customer any service for which the said customer is not charged a fixed price, over and above the actual price to said customer of the goods, wares, and merchandise, shall be regarded as a violation of this act.

Sec. 5.—The governor shall appoint a commission to be composed of five members, whose duty it shall be to see that the provisions of this act are complied with. Said commission shall be appointed by the governor, only on the previous recommendation of the various retail dry goods associations of the United States, acting in conjunction with those department stores which shall have first qualified for the making of such recommendation, by having satisfied the aforesaid retail dry goods associations that they are willing to permit the aforesaid dry goods associations to do all the necessary thinking and planning for them.

The said commission shall have the right to summon any merchant to appear before it at any time that it shall see fit to inquire into any action of said merchant, for the purpose of determining whether or not the said merchant has violated the act, whether herein specifically set forth or which may be made by construction to be intended as a part of this act, which through oversight or inadvertence the legislature of this State has omitted from the actual phrasing of this act. The commission shall also have the right to fix the price at which any merchant shall offer his goods for sale. There shall be no appeal from any of the decisions which the commission shall make, and for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, the said commission is hereby vested with judicial powers, and shall have the right to issue any summons, warrant, subpoena, subpoena duces tecum, writ of prohibition, quo warranto, mandamus, or any other form or kind of writ it may deem fit to issue, without regard to whether or not such writ was known to the common or civil law, or ever has been authorized by previous statute.

Sec. 6.—Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be imprisoned for the period of his natural life and ten years thereafter. And for the purpose of determining the guilt or innocence of any such person, the commission herein constituted shall be empowered to act as witnesses, judge, jury and executioner. And in the event of the said accused being found guilty, it is the sense of this act that the Lord have mercy on his soul.

Sec. 7.—Whereas, the possibility that some of the provisions of this act will appear to be in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution, and to other sections of the said constitution, or to certain sections of the Constitution of this State, any such section, amendment, or parts of the Constitution of the United States, or of this State, hereby suspended and null and void of any effect. It is the expressed intention of this act to give to the commission herein constituted all powers necessary for the purpose of enabling the said commission to enforce the provisions of this act, the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of this State, the Nature, or of God or of man, notwithstanding.